grouped under the heads, "Properties of Matter," "Mechanics," "Heat," and "Sound." In many cases questions are asked which the ordinary training school pupil is not likely to answer, but this is by no means a defect. The necessity of taking down full notes on experiments and the need of neatness and order in the records for which blank pages are provided, are kept constantly before the student and forms are given in almost every case for the arrangement of the results obtained in tables. The order of the matter of the book which brings magnetism first is peculiar and the reason given in the preface that "The experiments in magnetism are easy, instructive, and fascinating, thus giving a desirable introduction to the laboratory work," and that "It also gives the teacher time to prepare his laboratory for the more difficult work which comes later" : seem scarcely to hold with sufficient force to warrant this departure particularly if the laboratory work is to be carried on at the same time with work in any of the better known text-books in elementary physics. The separate divisions of the book, however, are not made to depend on each other in a way which forbids the teacher taking them up in any order he prefers. A few of the experiments described could easily be made more exact without additional complication of the apparatus. This is notably true of experiment58 on page 74.

The book contains the description of a hundred and thirteen experiments in all and as a whole can be well recommended to training school teachers who are giving laboratory work in physics.

E. F. Nichols

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The Ore Deposits of the United States, by JAMES F. KEMP, Professor of Geology in the School of Mines of Columbia College. Scientific Publishing Co., New York.

No book of this sort had appeared in this country for more than a generation. Professor Kemp's contribution is therefore welcome to students of economic geology. The work is also the mark of the larger place which the subject has in our schools, the materials having been gathered during years of teaching at Cornell and Columbia. Part I, occupying 65 pages, gives a short statement of general principles and a scheme of classification based on origin. Part II fills the bulk of the volume, and discusses the character and localities of the several ores, beginning with the iron series, following with copper, lead and its associates, zinc, silver and gold, and the lesser metals. References to the literature are very copious, and make the work highly valuable as a guide to the mass of materials widely scattered in journals and official reports. Paper, type, and illustrations leave little to be desired in the appearance of the book.

Colgate University *Albert P. Brigham*